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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.

For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

From our full special dispatches from Harrisburgh published in our telegraphic columns, it will be observed that Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, has developed sufficient strength to make him Speaker of the House. He has declared in favor of a Free Railroad law and has pledged himself, provided he is elected, to constitute the House Railroad Committee in the interests of the Connellsville Railroad. This piece of intelligence cannot fail proving highly pleasing and satisfactory to the people of this end of the State.

Gen. Irwin for State Treasurer, and *Gen.* A. L. Russell for Clerk of the House, appear to have bright prospects of election. Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, will have no opposition for the Speakership of the Senate.

CASE OF MR. VASHON.

Some months ago Mr. VASHON, a colored man of excellent character and attainments, applied for admission as a legal practitioner in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He grounded his application upon the fact that he had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon the comity existing between the Courts of that State and of Pennsylvania in that regard. After a preliminary hearing, his case was referred to a Committee, consisting of highly respectable members of the bar. This Committee delayed making their report till Saturday last, when they submitted a document which we publish this morning, and which is peculiar, in that it simply recites the facts in connection with the application, without making any recommendation whatever.

Upon receiving the report Judge Sterrett remarked that by a rule of the Supreme Court of New York only lawyers from Pennsylvania were admitted to practice here who had regularly pursued the profession here within a preceding period of three years. While he did not say that he should be governed by the same rule in disposing of this application, there is no doubt he will be. Under this rule Mr. Vashon's application cannot be granted; for a much larger number of years have elapsed since he served as a lawyer in New York or elsewhere.

No doubt can reasonably be entertained as to the propriety of this rule. A man may at a given period possess a knowledge of the law qualifying him to represent competently the interests of clients. But if he goes out of the practice, and remains out for a succession of years, he becomes altogether disqualified for the successful pursuit of the calling. While the rule is a good one, we think it comes in opportunely to relieve the Court from putting the refusal it was certain to make on other and less satisfactory grounds.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature—No Contest for Senator Cameron—Indications in the House—The Chances in Favor of Davis—Great of the Pennsylvania Railroad appear to Operate Against Davis—The Connellsville Railroad Influence also in his Favor—Strange Combinations.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1868.

The attendance at the opening of this session is not so large as usual—at least not yet. As there is no contest over the offices in the Senate, the outsiders are confined to those interested in the disposition of the spoils in the House; and this has doubtless contributed to lessen the crowd that is usually seen here on such occasions.

The contest in the House for Speaker and Clerk has been very busy and exciting to those engaged in it. Last night it looked as if Davis would be beaten for Speaker, this morning it looked as if the Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have appeared on the scene, and the prospect at once changed.

It seemed to have been the understanding, all round, that that corporation was not going to meddle either in the organization or in legislation. Upon what that understanding was based I cannot say; but that such was the general understanding is undeniable.

It would be a great blessing to the State if that expectation was likely to be realized; and it is a pity that the feeling of relief it evoked is doomed to such sudden disappointment.

The fact, however, remains as I have stated it. The whole strength of that corporation was rallied this morning to the support of Mr. Davis, and his prospects at once changed. No doubt now lingers in my mind open to conviction, that Mr. Davis is the candidate of the Pennsylvania Railroad influence, and that all its friends will support him.

But stranger things than this are to be found in the fact that while Mr. Davis was thus concentrating upon himself this railroad influence, the influence of the Connellsville road was also given to him. To all appearances we explain this singular coalition. All that I know about it is that it was authoritatively given out that the President of the Connellsville road wished Mr. Davis elected; and that on the strength of this several Connellsville men went into Mr. Davis' private caucus this afternoon.

At that caucus, it was said, there were thirty-four members present, and as only twenty-eight are needed to elect, this would seem to secure Davis' nomination.

One thing is certain: the Pennsylvania Railroad is especially anxious to defeat the bill restoring to the Connellsville road its franchises. It will bend its whole energies to prevent the passage of that bill, and if it wants to defeat Connell on its side, is it mistaken in its man? or is it the Connellsville interest that is mistaken? They cannot both be right in their trust. Mr. Davis cannot serve them both. One of them is bound to be disappointed. Which will it be? It will not take much time to solve the problem, nor does it need much shrewdness to devine the solution before even that little time has elapsed.

The chief manager of this arrangement has shown some shrewdness in playing off the candidates for Treasurer, one against the other, to bring about this result. The few friends of Mr. Mason, from the North, were lured into the caucus under the assurance that the best way to defeat Connell was to elect Davis; the friends of Irwin were acted upon with the same plea; and thus men, hostile in every bone of their body to the Pennsylvania Road, have been led to play into its hands in the matter the most essential to its schemes—the organization of the House.

I throw out these hints in advance, that your readers may note them, and watch the developments as they arise. If the caucus arrangement of to-day is carried out, and the Committee of the House do not justify what I have written, so much the better for the State, and so much the worse for my sagacity.

ALLEGHENY.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Question of Race made the Test of Loyalty—Expensive.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—An ordinance was passed in the Convention today fixing a penalty of twenty-five per cent on ten per cent per month, for default of payment as prescribed in article 14th.

Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 define the qualification of State Legislators, length of their terms, place of meeting, &c.

The Finance Committee reported its inability to make a loan, and asked to be discharged. No action was taken.

Mr. Cromwell, colored, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inform Congress that the Convention had been in session thirty-one days without being able to raise means to defray expenses; also, that the Convention adjourn until the views of Congress upon the matter be ascertained. This created considerable confusion, and the Convention finally adjourned till Monday.

The State Auditor and Treasurer have been notified not to pay the public printers or other creditors of the Convention until the officers and members themselves shall be paid.

FIRST EDITION. MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New British Minister.

Alabama Claims and Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

Treasury Disbursements Last Week

Cause of Gen. Pope's Removal.

Public School Difficulty.

Case of Secretary Stanton.

"Conservative" Soldiers Address.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1868.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is expected Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England for the United States to-day or next Saturday. In diplomatic circles here the peculiar circumstances under which this gentleman has been appointed is regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full powers to propose to this Government a counter proposition in regard to the Alabama claims. It is also believed that upon his arrival a speedy solution of the complicated questions in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad will take place in a manner very satisfactory to this Government.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during December, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount in round numbers to the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse.....	$ 4,761,000
Interest on Public Debt.....	8,300,000
War.....	12,950,000
Navy.....	3,620,000
Interior, Pensions and Indians.....	985,000
Total.....	$ 30,621,000

This does not include the sums issued in payment of the Public Debt.

A FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

Has existed for some time past between the Register and Mayor of Washington, with regard to payments for the support of public schools. The Register, a radical Republican, refused to countersign checks for the payment of salaries of teachers in the white schools, until such checks were drawn by the Mayor, a Conservative, for the payment of the full amount of the requisitions of the Trustees of public schools, making a sum of $43,559, all excepting $5,000 being on account of arrearages to colored schools. This afternoon gentlemen, irrespective of party, brought about accommodations. The Register drew three checks, viz.: $6,000 on account of colored schools, the proportion for the present year, $15,000 on account of arrearages for colored schools, and $12,000 for salaries of teachers in white schools. The Mayor signed the last named check first, and the others, on account of colored schools, afterwards. The Mayor, it is said, thus gained his point with the Treasurer.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections of the House will report against allowing both Young and McKee, of Kentucky, a seat. The latter, however, expects a minority report in his favor.

IRREGULARITY OF MAILS.

There is great complaint here of the extreme irregularity of western mails. The mail which left Cincinnati Saturday last was not received, nothing has been received from St. Louis or Chicago since Tuesday last, and nothing from Pittsburgh since Thursday morning.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Grant did not leave for New York, as he had arranged, last night. He had a long interview to-day with Gen. Sheridan, who is about to leave for his new command in the West.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $343,000; shipped, $194,571, including $62,000 to the United States Depository at Chicago. National Bank currency issued, $74,170. Receipts of Internal Revenue, $6,257,172; do for the fiscal year to date, $104,512,512.

CAUSE OF GEN. POPE'S REMOVAL.

Specials state that the immediate cause of Gen. Pope's removal was his allowing negroes to vote for the Convention, when it was decided to take the oath that they had registered. Gen. Meade, it is believed, will permit a revision of the registration lists, so as to cancel some twenty-five thousand names of negro minors, registered contrary to law.

INCORRECT STATEMENT.

The statement that Gen. Banks is preparing an elaborate report on the rights of American naturalized citizens abroad is incorrect. The subject has not as yet been before the House Foreign Committee, the present recess of Congress having interfered with its consideration.

DECLINES TO ATTEND.

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, has declined to attend the Democratic Banquet at New Orleans on the 8th of January. In his letter he argues against negro suffrage, but says that, as inevitable, it ought to be made with a property or intelligence qualification.

CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

It is said, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the Senate acting in favor of Mr. Stanton's return to the War Department, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act.

PLAN APPROVED.

General Grant has approved the plan of General Howard to supply provisions from the fund of the Freedmen's Bureau to persons actually suffering in the South, on security of lien on the crop, and instructions to carry it into effect are expected to be given to the Assistant Commissioners within a week.

APPOINTMENT.

Geo. S. Parker, of Boston, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Abandoned Property in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Samuel H. Kauffman, resigned.

MR. COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

The receptions of Speaker Colfax will commence Friday evening, January 17th, and continue during the session every Friday evening thereafter.

THE COTTON TAX.

The cotton tax will be the first subject of discussion in the Senate next week.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1868.

A "CONSERVATIVE" ADDRESS.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union has issued an address to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the Union, warning them against alleged designs of opposite parties, who have issued calls throughout the States and from this city, for soldiers' and sailors' convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

WILL WRITE OUT HIS SPEECH.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has complied with the request of many prominent Republicans, to write for publication as a campaign document his speech, recently delivered before the Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

NO QUORUM IN CONGRESS.

But few of the Congressmen who went home to spend the holidays have as yet returned to Washington. For this reason it is not certain there will be a quorum to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1868.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamers Napoleon III, from Brest on the 21st, and Hammonia, from Southampton on the 24th, have arrived.

A BUTCHER KILLED.

A German butcher named Jacob Sheer, while attending to business last evening, was stabbed by an unknown desperado and mortally injured.

OPERA HOUSE OPENED.

Pike's new Opera House was opened last night for inspection, and is announced the finest in the country. The season commences next Thursday.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Harry Dean —Five Persons Killed and Several —List of Casualties.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The stern-wheel steamer Harry Dean, bound from Marietta to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers at half past ten this morning, ten miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, and burned to the water's edge.

The following casualties are reported: Capt. Sayer, commander, slightly wounded; Capt. Booth and son slightly; Capt. Burch seriously, First engineer Crane slightly; John Haines, fireman, fatally; Capt. Biggs, of Ashland, Kentucky, killed—body lost; Capt. Norton, of Wheeling, killed—body lost; one cabin boy, fatally wounded; Munson, book-keeper, seriously; Lt. Ryan, Washington county, Ohio, seriously; John Loisey and Harry Bayes, slightly. The cook and second steward are missing Five persons in all are supposed to be killed. The steamer Edinburgh took off the survivors, and brought them to Gallipolis. The Dean had a heavy cargo on board, which is a total loss. The books and papers are lost.

Further particulars give the following additional casualties: J. W. Ryder, killed; Mr. Buchanan, deck hand, and two others whose names are unknown, burned to death; cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. Burns, of Sparkensburg, slightly injured; J. J. Brown, formerly of the 36th Ohio, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number were injured who are not reported. Several persons are missing and supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily loaded with four hundred barrels of oil, salt, potatoes, &c.—all a total loss.

GEORGIA.

Conservative Meetings—The President Thanked for Removing Gen. Pope.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, January 4.—Conservative meetings are being held in various portions of the State, approving the proceedings of the Macon Convention, and for the purpose of forming clubs preparatory to the approaching election.

A meeting of citizens of this county was held this evening, which approved the proceedings of that Convention. Resolutions were passed, thanking the President for removing General Pope, and expressing confidence in General Meade and his impartial administration of the reconstruction acts.

HAVANA

Attempt at Incendiarism—Court Martial for Murderers, &c

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 4.—An attempt has been made to burn the stores of the Sanciprian Company. The fire was discovered in the room where the books were kept. The principal of this Company ran away about two weeks ago and was suspected of being a defaulter. Four of the clerks have been arrested on suspicion of committing this act.

Captain General Lersundi has published an order calling a court martial for the trial of murderers, robbers and incendiaries. These measures meet with universal favor.

Hotel Damaged by Fire—Two Men Injured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The Metropolitan Hotel was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of ten thousand dollars. Two men named Marshall and Williard, of Paris, Ky., were badly injured by jumping from the windows.

Murder and Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. ALBANS, Vt., January 4.—John Bishop shot his wife and himself about noon to-day. Bishop is dead, and but little hopes are entertained of his wife's recovery. Cause, jealousy.

Maryland U. S. Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—A Baltimore special says that Governor Swann will be elected Senator.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Major General Pope arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—An Augusta dispatch says Rev. Dr. Beckwith has accepted the Bishopric of Georgia.

—Consul General Averill has returned to Montreal after six months absence in the States.

—H. L. Routh & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive firms in Montreal, Canada, has suspended.

—The large sugar refinery of Rogers & Mitchell, at Philadelphia, was much injured by fire on Saturday evening.

—Leavitt & Bevis, dry goods merchants, on Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have suspended. Liabilities not known.

—Sylvester G. Sherman, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, died suddenly on the 3d, in Providence.

—Joseph Aspinwall, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Detroit, Michigan, died on Saturday, 4th inst.

—The Conservative Executive Committee of North Carolina has called a State Convention of Conservatives to meet in Raleigh on the 5th of February.

—The second floor of the building occupied by S. P. May & Co., dealers in glass and oil, in Montreal, Canada, gave way on the night of the 3d, involving a serious loss.

—At a meeting of Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, resolutions were passed nominating Gen. Grant for President, ignoring politics and candidates, and calling a national convention of soldiers and sailors.

—A St. John special says: The Government of the Dominion of Canada has made an arrangement with the bank of Montreal to put half a million of dollars of Government paper in circulation in New Brunswick, redeemable at St. Johns in gold.

—The *Official Gazette* at Ottowa, Canada, contains a notice that horses and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, imported for the purpose of improving stock, will be admitted duty free. The duty on American invoices is twenty-five per cent.

—The steamer Highland Light, bound to the Eastern Shore, exploded her steam chest when fifteen miles from Baltimore, on Saturday. Nine or ten persons were scalded, including four colored passengers,—the remainder belonging to the crew—some dangerously.

—Mexican advices state General Jinenez had captured the town of Etapa, in the State of Guerrera, and as the result of his victory the Alvarez family had gone to Mazatlan, whence it is reported they would sail for San Francisco. This ends the troubles in the State of Guerrera.

—An Albany (N. Y.) dispatch states that at a meeting of Peter Cagger and other prominent Democrats an effort was made to induce Mr. Seymour to allow his name to go before the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. It is believed that he will accede to their request.

—A party of roughs entered the Anglo-American Hotel at Belleville, Canada, on New Year's night, and attacked Daniel Sullivan, one of the boarders, beating him in a cruel manner, afterwards throwing him down stairs into a cellar, causing injuries from which death ensued on the 3d. One of the parties has been arrested.

—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the laws exempting mining claims, mortgages on the property of widows, charitable institutions and churches from taxation is unconstitutional. The decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the State, and will increase the revenue two millions a year.

—An elderly man named Peter Loeber, of Reading, was arrested at Harrisburg on the 3d, charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburg, who were indiscriminately put down as "*poor pay*" for honest debts contracted. He was bound over to appear at Court, as was also a citizen who gave him some of the names.

—At the last great Sangerfest held in Philadelphia, a general desire was expressed to establish a league of all the German singing societies in the northern and eastern States and Canada. Accordingly on Saturday delegates met at Philadelphia from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to form a Constitution. A committee of three, one from each city named, was appointed to harmonize the different drafts of a Constitution offered. The delegates will meet to-day to accept the constitution.

SECOND EDITION. THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Excitement Unabated.

Another Demonstration at Cork.

Precautions to Preserve Ships.

Search for a Strange Armed Vessel.

Banquet at Florence, Italy.

In Honor of Baron Ratazzi.

Russian Intrigues Against Turkey.

Switzerland Sympathy for Mexico.

Christians Released in Japan.

Eruption of Vesuvius Alarming.

Satisfactory Relations Between France and Italy.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF FENIANS—PUBLIC EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

LONDON, January 4.—The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT AT CORK.

To-day dispatches were received from Cork giving details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptiously entered a magazine in that city and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

PAPER FROM THE CLERGY.

The clergy of Limerick had affixed their signatures to a document declaring there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless treated like Hungary.

ITALY.

BANQUET TO RATAZZI.

FLORENCE, January 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Nanles last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

RATAZZI IN SYMPATHY WITH THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving Baron Ratazzi was fully apprized of the recent movements of General Garibaldi against Rome and favored it.

He also left the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

HEAVY SNOWS—TRAVEL OBSTRUCTED.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel. As a large number of senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital, the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th inst.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Cercala. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks as of an earthquake, and the detonations as loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

FRANCE.

A DENIAL—THE ARMY BILL.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutionel* denies that the Emperor in his reply to President Sneider, on New Year's day, urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The *Constitutionel* editorially declares that the relations of France and Italy were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but the fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors now in circulation in regard to the new ministry which Gen. Menebrea is forming will have a bad effect.

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The latest despatches received from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British expedition still remained at Senafe, where it has been encamped since December 7th, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want proper forage.

PORTUGAL.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—The resignations of members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new ministry has been formed under Count Avilla, who succeeds Aguar as President of the Ministerial Council.

TURKEY.

THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 4—The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

JAPAN.

RELEASE OF IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, January 4.—Late dispatches from Japan state the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasakai have been released.

SWITZERLAND.

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO.

BERNE, Jan. 4.—The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

SPAIN.

LAW COURTS IN CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—An Imperial decree has been issued for reorganizing Courts of Law in Cuba.

DENMARK.

THE SALE OF WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to Rigsday on Wednesday.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, January 4.—The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived this morning.

GLASGOW, January 4.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived today.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ANTWERP, January 4.—*Evening.*—Petroleum active and firm; standard white, 46 francs.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—*Evening.*—United States bonds are somewhat firmer, at 77@77¼.

HARRISBURG.

Davis, for Speaker of the House, Confident of Success—He is Pledged for a Free Railroad Law—Gen. Irwin's Prospects for Treasurer Good, also those of Gen. Russell, for Clerk—How the Allegheny County Delegation Will Vote—No Money Used—A Fair Stand Up Fight—Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Will Probably be Chairman of the House Committee on Railroads.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 5th—11 P. M.

THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP.

Considerable excitement exists here regarding the forthcoming organization of the Legislature. It is now conceded that E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, will be chosen Speaker of the House. Several caucuses have been held by the friends and supporters of the respective candidates. At the last Davis caucus there were thirty-four members present, who agreed to support him, and, inasmuch as it requires but twenty-eight votes to secure his election, that event is highly probable if not absolutely certain. To-night Davis has made a new estimate of his strength and from an addition of six members to his ranks he confidently expects to carry with him into the contest forty solid votes. McCamant's friends generally concede the election of Davis, although they are confidently awaiting something to turn up to change the figures.

GEN. IRWIN'S PROSPECTS.

With Davis, Gen. Irwin has bright hopes. He counts forty-three votes, while only thirty-seven are required to secure his election.

RUSSELL'S CHANCES ROSY.

Gen. A. L. Russell is equally sanguine of success, for Clerk, counting up thirty-three votes as certain, while five less than that number is all that he requires.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

It is a fact worthy of note that the old party factions, which have hitherto arranged affairs to suit themselves, and made up the slates, had nothing to do in effecting these results, new rings being formed and old cliques ignored.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

There are a number of Allegheny county men here who are seeking after subordinate positions in the two houses, but as our delegation is divided on leading officers most of these candidates will return home sadly disappointed.

NO MONEY USED.

There has been no money spent in the contest, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary by those inclined to be captious. It is a fair, stand-up fight, the contestants relying on their respective virtues, claims or merits to get through successfully.

Messrs. Connell and Irwin are stopping at the Lochiel House, both making it headquarters.

THE FREE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Mr. Davis has given assurance that provided he is elected Speaker, Mr. Jenks' Free Railroad bill will pass within fifteen days; and moreover, that he will see to it that every member on the line of the Connellsville Railroad shall be placed on the Railroad Committee. This occasions much joy and satisfaction amongst the friends of the Connellsville Railroad. There is some probability that Mr. George Wilson, of Allegheny county, will be appointed Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

HOW OUR DELEGATION WILL VOTE.

Messrs. Riddle, Smith and Miller are reputed as opposed to Davis. Mr. Beckert is set down as doubtful, while Messrs. Wilson and Ford are for him.

MR. GRAHAM

Will certainly be elected Speaker of the Senate.

FREE RAILROAD A PARTY MEASURE.

From the present shaping of things, it seems highly probable that the Free Railroad Law will be adopted as a party measure.

HOW THE SENATE COMMITTEE STANDS.

On the Senate Railroad Committee there are three in favor of a Free Railroad law, while two are opposed to the measure. Mr. Landon will probably decline serving another term as Chairman of that Committee. If he does not do so, he will be re-appointed.

ALLEGHENY.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan—General Diaz Opposes an Expedition to that Country in favor of a Revolution against Juarez.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 5.—By the arrival of the English steamer Danube, from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received.

The proposed expedition against Yucatan had been abandoned Gen. Parfiere Diaz opposing the measure, warning the Government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that State should be left to fight among themselves rather than be given an opportunity to combine against the National Government.

The revolution in Yucatan was increasing, and there had been more mutinies among the military forces of the Republic.

There was a probability of a general outbreak soon against the Government of Juarez, headed by leading military chieftains.

The insecurity of roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

The proceedings of Congress had been of an uninteresting character.

MISSOURI.

State Auditors' Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—An abstract of the State Auditors' report for 1867 shows 32,550,569 acres of land, $339,493,359 worth of real estate, and $115,378,536 of personal property. Total taxable property in the State, with the exception of two counties not reported, $454,863,895, an increase over 1869 of $158,341,089. The taxes assessed were, for revenue, $1,247,730; for Interest, $1,810,415; County purposes, $2,100,699; rails, $151,018; total $5,309,840. Value of real estate in St. Louis county, $209,338,760; personal property, $26,877,360; total, $236,216,120, being only a little less than one-third of the valuation of the whole State. The real estate of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is set down at $1,204,015; personal property at $1,627,217; total taxable wealth, $2,021,256.

CHICAGO.

Ticknor Divorce Case—Arrangements for the National Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 5.—The Jury in the Ticknor divorce case brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon, granting the divorce asked for by Mrs. Ticknor. A motion for new trial has been entered.

The Committee appointed by a recent Republican meeting, to make arrangements for the National Convention, have appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the expediency of the erection of a wigwam. Farwell Hall has already been engaged for the Convention in case the Sub-Committee should report adversely.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Train Fired Into by Negroes—Gen. Canby called Upon to Prohibit the Carrying of Deadly Weapons.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—A passenger train was fired into last night by some negroes between Branchville and Columbia. No one was hurt.

To allay public apprehension General Canby is called upon to rigidly proniblt the carrying of deadly weapons by both black and white.

Failures in Providence, R. I.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 4.—Wm. Hudson, who has been running the Valley Worsted Works, and a cassimere mill, has been obliged to suspend payment. Total liabilities about $300,000, of which $120 000 are in mortgages of at least par value; current liabilities being $180,000. The principal creditors are Boston men, though some notes are held in this city, and others by New York parties.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Purchase of Samana—Arrival of the Dominican Embassador.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

Mr. Seward has made several real estate transactions in behalf of the United States, and, it appears, is about to make another one. Senor Pablo Pujol, the former Minister of the Treasury of the Dominican Republic, arrived in New York with the last Havana steamer, and has already left for Washington for the purpose of negotiating with the State Department for the lease, for ninety-nine years, of the Bay of Samana, in consideration of $300,000 a year. Nobody is near sighted enough not to see that a lease of that description is equal to a purchase, and if the negotiations take favorable progress it will not be many years before not only the territory adjacent to the Bay of Samana, but also the whole of the Dominican Republic will be the property of the United States. Whether to rejoice or not at the acquisition, which may thus be effected is, a question hard to decide. Our purchase of Walrussia is not, likely, to judge of the accounts received from there, to become a profitable one for some time to come, and has had the tendency of dis-encouraging the American people from further purchases rather than otherwise. Still the possession of a part of the Island of St. Domingo would very likely be more important than St. Thomas, inasmuch as the country on the former Island is said to be very fertile and the climate in many parts of it unexceptionable. The mineral wealth is enormous and the present Republic of St. Domingo is more particularly indebted to an enterprising New York Mining Company for the energy and activity with which they perform the work of developing its resources. American enterprise would soon turn the hidden treasure of the Island in question to good account, and give renewed impetus to commerce and industry in that region. Looking at matters from this point of view, we would have reason to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of the territory, as well as because the Bay of Samana would form a convenient station for American steamers bound for South America, for which to take in their supplies of provisions, etc. As for the citizens and present residents of St. Domingo, the opinion appears to be divided. The more enterprising proportion is, if we are well informed, delighted with the prospects of an ulterior annexation, while others, aware of the prejudice against colored people existing in the United States, are afraid that this move has not sooner or later be passed restricting those privileges now enjoyed by the Dominican citizens, a great proportion of whom are remembered belong to the African race. They affirm that any step taken by their Government toward a complete cession of the territory, or part of it, would immediately be followed by a revolution and the ruin of the President and Cabinet. Still we cannot help but remembering the fury of the Spaniards in Havana, when the news first reached them about the sale of the intended sale of the Island of Cuba to the United States. They were going to set fire to the whole Island rather than allow it to become American; and still it may not be a great many years before we may take possession of Cuba, more or less peacefully, and without a general incendiary. The whole of the West India Islands may gradually be annexed to the United States, but we may, by that time, find it more difficult to remain on terms of peace with the European powers, as we have hitherto, and the increase of our navy and army will probably be the necessary consequence. In the meantime, let us have the Bay of Samana, if for commercial and industrial interest, our country can thereby be promoted and benefitted.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Search for a Strange Vessel—Precaution to Prevent Shipping from Torpedoes, &c—Case of the Secret Society Members.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—English mail advices to the 24th of December state that five British ships of war had gone in search of a strange armed vessel without legal papers. Commanders of all ships in commission have been ordered to adopt every necessary precaution, especially at night, to protect ships from malicious attempts by torpedoes and steam launches is to be kept on duty. The dropping of torpedoes in streams are most feared by the Government.

An attempt to blow up the gas works at Warrington was frustrated. One of the persons arrested is a well known Fenian.

Two meetings on the Clerkenwell Green, in reference to the late explosion, had been prevented by the authorities.

It is stated that a more intimate understanding has been established between Prussia and Italy. The *Nord Deutsch* says that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Gallician frontier.

In the case of Accolas and others, condemned as members of a secret society, three proclamations were produced, found in Accolas' house, in Paris, stigmatizing Napoleon as "usurper," "criminal adventurer," France as going to ruin, her industries affected, misery at her doors, honor in peril, and the laughing stock of nations, and calling on the people to rise and take their destinies in their own hands.

NEW ORLEANS.

Order from General Hancock.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The following order has just been promulgated:

Headquarters Fifth Military District: New Orleans, January 1st, 1868:—General Order No. 1. Applications have been made to these headquarters implying a doubt on the existence of an ordinary municipality in the Commanding General touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special consideration of not grave or fair which he supposes to exist and which should influence this department. The number of such applications, and the waste of time they involve, make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General. They are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas. It cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. He is restrained by a Constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The Major General commanding takes occasion to repeat, that while discharging judicial functions in civil cases he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of the process of the courts.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

GEN. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Richmond Chief of Police Arraigned for Giving False Information.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 4.—In the Convention to-day the following resolutions of inquiry were referred:

For limiting the time of hired labor to eight hours.

For settling all debts incurred previous to April, 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

For levying a poll tax.

Requiring foreigners to reside in the State ten years before voting.

For legislating in behalf of children born of parents in slavery, so that they may inherit property.

For admitting colored persons to colleges.

For selling the Military Institute and devoting the proceeds to the educational fund.

The newspapers were severely denounced for misreporting the speeches of the members. Adjourned.

Major Poe, Chief of Police, was before the military commission to-day, charged, by Rev. A. W. Hunnicutt, with giving information, which was untrue, to the correspondent of a New York paper, relative to an alleged incendiary speech by that gentleman.

Libel Case—New Trial Refused—Defendant Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—William Meeser, publisher of the *Sunday Mercury*, convicted of publishing a libel on the District Attorney, has been refused a new trial, sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

Shot in the Hand.—A lad named Henry Karney received an ugly wound on Saturday at Zimmerman's cigar store, in the Fifth ward. He was carelessly handling a revolver, when it exploded, the ball entering the hand and coming out between the fingers. The wound was promptly dressed by a surgeon of the neighborhood.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

"COLORED" QUESTION IN COURT.

**The Application of George B. Vashon, Colored, for Admission to the Bar

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1868.

CONGRESS will resume business to-day.

MR. J. R. DUBOISON has been succeeded, as Private Secretary to Governor Geary, by Dr. Gihon, of Philadelphia.

TO-MORROW the Legislature will convene at Harrisburg, and as no delay will be experienced in organizing, we expect to give the Governor's message on Wednesday morning.

THE Chicago *Republican* intimates that the government of the United States allows its citizens to throw off their allegiance to it at pleasure. This is altogether wide of the fact. Our laws in this regard are nearly identical with the laws prevailing throughout Europe; and there is not the slightest probability they will be materially changed until statesmen and jurists shall be quite superceded by charlatans and demagogues.

IS IT PRETTY CERTAIN that Maine will present, at the Chicago Convention, for nomination to the Vice Presidency, the name of Mr. Hamlin; New York that of Mr. Fenton; Pennsylvania that of Mr. Grow; Ohio that of Mr. Wade; and Indiana that of Mr. Colfax. A most excellent list from which to make a selection. If the last National Convention had taken either of these men, the party would have been spared the humiliation of a great betrayal, and the country saved four years of fruitless agitation.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the GAZETTE has demanded of Mr. Graham the exclusion of Mr. Landon from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Railroads. Not only have we made no such demand, but we have said nothing from which it could be reasonably inferred we so desired. We comprehend how delicate it is for a presiding officer to violate the courtesies of the body in which he holds position; how ruinous it would be to himself personally; and how it would react against the interests it was intended to promote. What we insisted on was that there should be placed on the Railroad Committee a clear majority of members known to be for Freedom in Railroad Building beyond all peradventure. This we did, not because we had the slightest distrust of Mr. Graham's disposition in the premises, but as incidental to the expression of our dissent to a demand made elsewhere that he should sacrifice himself by a breach of decorum without helping the friends of a Free Railroad Law.

That Mr. Graham will do what we suggested—not because we suggested it, but because such a step accords as well with his past course and present convictions as with justice and propriety—we have good reasons for believing. That he will go farther to gratify senseless clamor, we do not think.

One great trouble with Allegheny county politics and politicians, for a series of years past, has consisted in the fact that they have been altogether too provincial. Nothing, either for the promotion of individual or of public interests, has been made from this narrow policy, or ever will be made, except in virtue of some fortunate accident. A broader view, a more liberal course of action, and a generous policy, are needed to restore to this county that consideration to which her rank in business, wealth, population, enterprise and intelligence entitle her. We say this in no censorious spirit; but because it is needful it should be said, and not only be said, but heeded.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

No fact in political history is plainer than that popular Municipal Government, throughout all the ages, has been the fountain and best defence of Civil Liberty. Before it exists, nothing is possible but unalloyed despotism. Wherever it is established, sooner or later the right of the people to share in the highest departments of government will force its way and compel recognition.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordained that all citizens of the respective Municipalities, including the emancipated serfs, should vote, on equal conditions, for all their local officers. This was a startling innovation upon the usages and traditions of the empire. It contains all the germs of full-blown Freedom, which may be long in putting forth its leaves and distilling its fragrance, but will be sure at last to mature in perfection.

The first step towards Civil Liberty is to teach men to consider, to discuss, to weigh and to decide political questions—not as an abstract mental exercise, but as a practical and important right and duty. It is fitting that this discipline should begin on the class of things which stand in nearest relations to novices—the care of roads, the support of paupers, the maintenance of schools, and the enforcement of local order. But when the habit of debating and determining matters has been formed, it naturally branches out into higher and more consequential affairs. By this process, Parliaments, Constituent Assemblies, Congresses—the great representative bodies of a nation—grow up, enlarge their powers, consolidate their prerogatives, dispute the authority of the Crown, and inaugurate and confirm the existence of Liberty and Equality.

This is not a fanciful speculation upon a possible course of events, but an actual delineation of what has uniformly transpired. If we remount the stream of time until history becomes lost in fable and allegory, this uniform succession is constantly witnessed. Wherever the right of the people to control their own municipal affairs has been conceded and enjoyed, there has been developed first a tendency and then a determination to participate in all the higher functions of government. Of course, there have been fluctuations in this process—sometimes of the most marked descriptions—as in France, where the shadow on the dial of progress has sometimes advanced with surpassing rapidity and then gone backwards with as astonishing celerity. But however inexplicable these oscillating movements may appear to superficial cognition, careful and trained observers have no difficulty in detecting under the surface the real and main current, steadily tending, however slowly, to the grand consummation of complete political enfranchisement.

In the United States we have for so long a period been accustomed to all the larger forms of Freedom that we are prone to disparage the lesser form—often to pour spleen or contempt thereon—to seek to abridge and belittle it, rather than to allow it to grow and expand and gather strength. Not many mistakes in politics are more flagrant than this. Let any one take pains to inform himself accurately of the immunities and powers of certain of the free cities of Europe in past ages—what part they played, not simply in developing commerce, nourishing arts, and ennobling social life, but in furnishing examples of the value of liberty and of courage in the defence thereof, and he will attain to a juster estimate of the true place of Municipal Government in the economy of political concerns. Nor will this estimate be lessened, if he then directs his contemplation to the conduct of cities and boroughs, integral parts of nations, in defending acquired prerogatives from encroachments by monarchs, in stimulating the masses of the population to a just appreciation of political rights, in inspiring them with a disposition to incur the heaviest risks and to make the largest sacrifices in order to maintain them. Much of this was seen throughout the Northern States of this Union during the late rebellion. The Municipalities were everywhere foremost in filling quotas, in supplying regiments on marches, and in all other labors essential to the furtherance of the national cause.

These are among the considerations which lead us to-day to felicitate the city of Pittsburgh on the enlargement of its territory, the increase of its population, and the accession to it's wealth and influence consequent upon consolidation. The new Councils have an arduous work before them; but we have full confidence that they combine the intelligence, probity and experience requisite to such a performance of the task as will enable them to reconcile differences, if any exist, to devise all needful measures for the new condition of affairs, and to make such a start as shall demonstrate the advisability of the recent extension of municipal boundaries to all who are included therein.

LETTER OF GEN. PURVIANCE, OF BUTLER, TO HON. SIMON CAMERON.

THE following letter, addressed by Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Butler county, to HON. SIMON CAMERON, is deemed to be of sufficient general interest to call for its publication:

BUTLER, December 26, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in reply to mine of the 10th. Would have acknowledged its receipt sooner, but for absence from home.

I concur with you in your views as to General Grant for the Presidency. I look upon him as already our candidate, through the universal movement of the people everywhere, our Convention only having the duty to perform of recording the popular will. There is something in the character of General Grant that excites the confidence and admiration of the whole American people; there is a greatness, with a retiring modesty, that excites admiration, and not envy; in short, all have confidence in him. It seems to me, too, that in the Providential order of things he is bound to be President. Every great war has given us a President. The Revolution—Washington. The war of 1812—Jackson. The Mexican war—Taylor, and the war of the rebellion—Grant—to be.

The people, in every instance, wisely discriminated in selecting the chief military leader of each war as the one safe to trust in the highest civil position. Washington, it is universally conceded, was the great General of the Revolution. Jackson, the most distinguished General of the War of 1812, as was Taylor the most conspicuous of the Generals of the Mexican war, *Buena Vista* broke the heart of the Mexican power, and New Orleans drove the British to their boats, never again to stand in battle line on American soil. Grant, like Taylor, never surrendered, and possessed similar coolness and perseverance. The battle at Petersburg opened the gates of Richmond and crushed the rebellion.

Grant's perseverance compelled Pemberton to surrender at Vicksburg, and his sagacity prevented Buckner's escape with his army and munitions of war at Fort Donelson. His coolness and courage saved the army at Pittsburg Landing, and his Summer line policy led from one victory to another to the surrender of Lee's army, and the complete overthrow of the rebellion. The four Generals combine elements of greatness that challenge the world for a parallel in the same number. It was, then, but the natural promptings of a generous gratitude that the people should have designated each for the highest honors in their gift.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency—antecedents should be well considered, and no one placed on the ticket but one of proved integrity and well attested loyalty.

I have read Senator Sherman's bill, or rather a synopsis of it, as published in the papers, and, as a whole, think well of it. The entire National debt should be funded upon a basis, equal as to time and rate of interest. So many different kinds of National Securities were issued during the war, as well as to time of payment as to kind and rate of interest, that it would be a great relief to the business men of the country to have a uniform system, with an assurance that it would be permanent, and I think John Sherman's plan about as near right as you can well get it. Bonds for ty years to run with six per cent. interest in coin, and subject to no abatement whatever for National or State purposes, except one-half per cent. for the Federal Government and one-half per cent. for the benefit of the States, would be generally regarded just and satisfactory, especially, as acceptance, in a great measure, would be optional, and mainly applicable to the debt now redeemable; though, if generally regarded with favor as a good financial system, would fund the whole National debt, even including that portion not due until 1881.

I did not see your Cleveland letter in full, but from the brief of it as published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, I could readily understand it. It meets my views, and I should like very much to see it carried out, by reducing, it not wholly repealing, the tax on home manufactured goods, putting the tax on imported goods, luxuries and incomes, economy in expenditures, and a law punishing criminally unfaithful Revenue officers.

It does appear to me that the Revenue system is defective in many respects, and should be revised and changed so as to be cheaper and less complex, and so modified as to be more acceptable to the people generally. The member of Congress that would move in the matter, and labor to effect and perfect a better system, would place himself high in public estimation, and give his name an enduring place in history as a wise statesman and public benefactor. Gen. Hamilton's fame grew out of his relation to circumstances existing in his day somewhat similar to the present issue of things. The Revolution closed with a large national debt, and the funding and revenue system was the chief corner stone of his fame.

There is a growing, intelligent public sentiment against the great inequality of taxation, the burden of which presses so heavily upon the industrial interests of the country. Cannot some better system be devised, and a better one for the collection of the Revenue? May not many government officials be dispensed with? It is thought by many that there are more of them than the public good requires.

Suppose the annual interest on our debt to be one hundred and sixty millions, and that the present generation pay it promptly as it falls due: is that not enough? Surely it should not be expected that we should conquer the rebellion and also pay off the national debt, or pay largely of it. Let us leave to the future some of the bitter fruits of the rebellion, as a just inheritance to those who caused it, and a powerful memento of their wickedness in bringing it upon the country. To provide, then, for the payment of the interest, and ordinary expenses of the Government, we should raise annually, from direct taxation, say one hundred and sixty millions, and from all other sources say one hundred millions. This amount could be raised, if the objects of taxation were more judiciously selected, without injuriously affecting trade and manufacturing, now languishing, almost prostrate, under the present system. The country looks to Congress hopefully for salutary reforms, such as may tend, in some measure, at least, to infuse new life and vigor into trade and business in all their branches. Taxation so distributed as to press lightly and evenly upon all, and only up to the necessary wants of the Government; to meet, in good faith, all its engagements, would be willingly acquiesced in without complaint from any quarter. Beyond this it is unnecessary and impolitic to tax the industry or capital of the country for many years to come. And even taxation up to a standard sufficient for these purposes, with revenue derived from other sources, would be enough without a change of rate, before ten years, to pay largely of the debt. The great West, now rapidly opening out by means of our extensive railroads, in a few years will contain millions of inhabitants and billions of taxable, to share their proportions in the payment of the national debt.

With a revision then of the Revenue laws, proper economy, a reduction or better adjustment of taxation, and a better tariff on importations—one not so much for revenue as to foster and protect home industry. With such invigorating helps from the Government the whole nation would rapidly increase in growth and general prosperity.

I have written more than I had intended. I beg you, however, to accept the suggestions as prompted by a sincere desire to see something more done by Congress on the subject matters referred to, that may have a tendency to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

I am, very truly, yours,
JOHN N. PURVIANCE.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

—A strange story is in circulation to the effect that the remains which will be honored by Austria are not those of the ill-fated scion of the House of Hapsburg, but of Hamero, a noted guerilla, who in life was not unlike poor Maximilian. The latter is said to be pining away in an obscure dungeon in Queretaro, awaiting the arrival of welcome death.

Horses' Teeth—Their Number and Appearance at Certain Ages—Tricks of Dealers.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, between the molars and incisors, but usually wanting in the mare. At birth, only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five, the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven, the mark has disappeared from dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing no mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed, good authorities say after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then irregular. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses—that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

Fires During 1867.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses by fire, which occurred throughout the country during 1867:

Losses in	*Am't.*	*Losses in*	*Am't.*
January	$4,043,000	July	$3,225,000
February	4,405,000	August	2,540,000
March	3,984,000	September	2,260,000
April	3,050,000	October	1,259,000
May	2,670,000	November	1,710,000
June	4,075,000	December	4,274,000

Total losses in 1867	$36,905,000
Do. 1866	60,410,000
Do. 1865	43,130,000
Do. 1864	28,522,000
Do. 1863	14,060,000
Do. 1862	17,640,000
Do. 1861	18,020,000
Do. 1860	15,507,000
Do. 1859	16,058,000
Do. 1858	11,561,000
Do. 1857	15,792,000
Do. 1856	21,150,000

Total losses in twelve years..$304,854,000

Luxuries of the Monastery.

For a quiet man, a monastery must be a sort of paradise—besides there being a large quantity of it, Bayard Taylor, describing the monastery called the "Grand Chartreuse," in the South of France, speaks of a single corridor six hundred and sixty feet long. Looking down it the perspective of the columns is a point. Opening from it, and from the other intersecting corridors, are the cells of the monks, each with a biblical sentence in Latin printed on the doors. The furniture of these cells is very simple, but a human skull is always a part of it. The only diversion to break the solemn and silent monotomy of life is the cultivation of a few flowers in a garden attached to each cell. Silence is imposed upon all and the priests, guides and visiters can speak only in hushed whispers. The writer says he longed to startle the dead repose of the corridor by a shout of freedom and rejoicing. In this celebrated monastery there are but forty fathers and twenty brothers. This monastery dates from the year 1138.

BUFFALO COMMERCE.—The arrivals and departures of vessels at Buffalo, in 1842, including sail and steam, were but 4,552, and the tonnage of vessels on the lakes was not one quarter what it is now. In 1866 Buffalo reports 13,562 arrivals and departures at that port alone, and each vessel represents four times the capacity of the best sail in earlier days. The grain trade of the port was but 5,687,447 bushels in 1842 and was 50,165,074 bushels in 1867, and even then was below the figures of some former years. The total entries for the year were 4,871, with 2,264,024 tons, and 68,675 hands. The clearances were 5,387 in the same time, representing 4,211,081 tons, and 66,945 hands. The foreign entries were 760, with 81,210 tons, and the clearances were 760, with 82,160 tons. There is no particular change to be found in these facts from the immediate preceding years, but there is satisfaction in finding that the lake commerce and business of Buffalo sustains itself so well through a trying period. It is an indication that rapid growth will be experienced so soon as it is fairly begun.

—A favorite hound, belonging to an old hunter, came to his master one morning when he was engaged in chopping wood in the forest, and by various intelligible signs persuaded his owner to follow him to a thicket some little distance off in the woods. The hunter, on following his dog found there a small and feeble fawn entangled in some vines and brambles so that it was impossible for it to extricate itself. The unfortunate fawn was carried to the house and fed upon milk; but the hound, who was ever ready to hunt and pull down the wild deer in the forest, seemed to understand that he had saved the little animal's life. He made it share his bed at night, and through the day was ever on the look out to defend or aid it, till the rest of the pack of hounds learned to know it, and to understand that they were not to molest their companion's pet.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the Grand Specific for Dyspepsia, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in the crowded tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the American people, has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. KEYSER'S Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASE, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 31st, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriating or eating the LIFE MAINTAINER, and their transformation into the REQUISITE MATERIAL for the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the ALIMENTAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of richteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we gain the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, erratic worm, and also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mallities, ossium and fragilitus ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that the heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyreuism and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrarious curantur practice; and now with PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturae Method, by giving us a call, at No. 50 CENTRE AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS,

PINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.

For sale by J. M. REED & CO.

20 BBLS. PRIME BRIGHT 1-2 DRIED PEACHES, for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

10 BOXES FRESH ROLL BUTTER, for sale by J. E. CANFIELD & CO.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. 2 1867

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 4, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a

DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

JAS. ROBT. J. CRIER.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of Government and State Tax.

jn6:14† J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.

jn6:4† WM. H. STURGEON.
A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 21, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON.
A. D. ROBB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x, Allegheny City.
Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB, 140 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

ja6:4†

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 128 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,
J. S. McKEE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1868. ja6:6†

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

ja6:4†

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—

5,000	bush. Corn & Oats	300	bbls. choice Apples
700	bush. Seed Barley	50	bush. Potatoes
2,000	" Oats	300	" Dried Peaches
2,000	" Ear Corn	50	" Dried Apples
1,000	" Dry Sh'd Corn	300	box. prime Cheese
10	bbls. Rye Flour	40	bbls. P. S. Petash
150	" Family Flour	50	" Soft Soap
200	bush. Clover Seed	20	bbls. Sweet Cider
20	" Timothy Seed	20	bbls. Barley Malt
2,000	lbs. Roll Butter	10	bbl. Rosin
2,000	" Packing	50	bbl. Soda, to arrive

With full stock of Groceries, in store, for sale.

ja6 R. RIDDLE, 184 Liberty street.

PRICES REDUCED!

CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,

For sale at very low prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

ja6

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
And EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices.

ja6:

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1868.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,923,494 37
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	$900,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Deposits	150,000 00—1,050,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	187,234 00
National Currency	4,500 00
Cash Items	82,837 17—19,319 17
Due by Banks	191,409 23
Real Estate	56,000 00
Taxes and Expenses	4,949 32
	$3,502,942 09
Capital Stock	$1,700,000 00
National Circulation	90,000 00
State "	45,150 00
Individual Deposits	827,871 75
United States Deposits	99,814 27—427,686 02
Due to Banks	84,157 93
Earnings	455,904 14
	$3,502,942 09

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.

ja6:3† H. M. MURRAT, Cashier.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.—Letters remaining uncalled for at Birmingham Post Office, January 4, 1868.

A	Ford Thos	Mc
Allertion S	Forbes Jane E	McKie sterling
Alexander Jas	G	McKinley Kate
Anderson A E	Gilespy Nell	McKee Jas
B	Glasgow J E	McNaughton C
Burket Hannah	Green Perry	McNaughton M
Black John W	H	N
Bradley M A	Hendrixen J	Norville Ella
Butler M A	Harris Chas	Nunson M N
Boyd Lavina	Hill H E	P
Boil Mary	Hesser John	Parmer W H
Barber Allen F	Hays Rachel	Reed Elizabeth
Burd Hallie L	Hays Cornelius	Robison H E
C	Hays Jas H Jr	Rogers Anna
Cark A Rev	J	S
Cunningham	Jarrell A	Stewart Wm
Clark Jerrod	Johnson Ruth	Sisley Jas F
Carlisle Pat	K	Steiman E F
Carmean D	Lewis Samuel	Smith Francis
Cline Jas	Lowry Walter	Stephens John
Creed W H	M	Schriver Wm
Cox John F	Miller Nettie	Stewart Mrs
D	Moore Sarah	Snider Jacob
Davis John	Mollard Jo	T
Duvall Jane A	Meegan Pat	Tyburst Fred
Dyer John	Moore A E	Thomas E J
E	Mungason A	Traynor F J
Evans Jno	N	Towns Miss
Evans Sarah A	Owes David P	W
Edmonds Geo	Mulholland P	Wareham W
Evans Wm B		Williams J H

E. G. KEENAN, Postmaster.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.

The Workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.

Prices from $250 to $750, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $350. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

ja6 No. 118T. CLAIR STREET,

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will Begin

JANUARY 13TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hardness of the times as the scarcity of money. The cost per quarter—10½ weeks—is barely $50, including Boarding, Furnished Room, Washing and Tuition in the common branches. Extra charges are made for Music, Painting, French and other Languages.

For catalogue apply to

Rev. W. G. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent;
Or, Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal.

de24:1

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS,

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and lights.

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES,

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

de6:112

THE DEATH OF THOMAS S. CLARKE. Esq., having dissolved the firm of CLARKE & CO., the undersigned, surviving partners, will attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.

CHARLES J. CLARKE,
THOS. M. THAW.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1867.

The business of the late firm of CLARKE & CO. will be conducted from this date by the undersigned and the same name of firm.

CHARLES J. CLARKE,
WM. G. H. SCULLY,
WM. M. HERSH,
GEO. B. EDWARDS,
WM. THAW.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1868. 1s1:104

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES.
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETTS,

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

22 Wood Street.

HENRY HIGBY.

de6:112

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR

STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1857, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the

Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,

for doing the Public PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the state Printing and Binding:

I, ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the Act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1857, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JANUARY 6th, 1868. 1s6:145

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.

In accordance with the Act of Assembly incorporating said City of Allegheny, and the several supplements thereto, I JOHN M. PHILSON, Mayor of said city, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, being the 14th day of said month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, shall meet and by ballot elect—

One person to serve as Mayor of said city; and

One person to serve as Director of the Poor of said city.

On the same day the qualified electors of the First Ward of said city shall elect by ballot one member of Select Council to fill the unexpired term of Simon Lyon, Esq., resigned, and one member for the full term, and four members of Common Council.

Second Ward—One member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Third Ward—One member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two members of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two members of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two members of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Three members of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the respective branches of the Councils of said city, by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and qualified to vote there in.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1868—

The electors of the First Ward shall meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward shall meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward shall meet at the house of Col. Geo. Gerst, on the corner of Pike and Locust street.

The electors of the first precinct of the Fifth Ward shall meet at the Columbia Exchange Hotel, on Federal street, Allegheny.

The electors of the second precinct of the Fourth Ward as it now is, shall meet at the house of John Green, corner of Chestnut and Main streets.

The electors of the Fifth ward shall meet at the Public School House, corner of Charles and Fayette streets.

The electors of the Sixth Ward shall meet at the Public school House corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets.

The electors of the Seventh Ward shall meet at the Lecture Room, in said ward.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the city of Allegheny, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS!

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

BISMARCK PAPER COLLARS.

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de30:KWFST

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.

JAMES M. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE,	JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TINDLE,	JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DARRAH,	W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CORBAGE,	ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.	

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Warerooms—209 and 211 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture which will have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

no18:58†

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety,

For The Holidays.

100 Wood Street.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

de16:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF CHARLES A BOUCHER,

Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GIRLS AND WIVES.

Two publications of merit, one a quarterly review, the other a monthly magazine of the elder and graver sort, attempt this week to re-open a discussion which three years ago a most occupied the Recess. In the "North British Review," an eloquent writer, whose identity requires no signature to establish it, points to the disuse of marriage in the upper and middle class as one of the great "sores" in British society. There ought, he says, according to the Census returns, to be only 400,000 women between twenty and forty still unmarried, and there are 1,230,000, the difference representing the number willfully shut out from their natural and most useful position in society. We may add that this frightful disproportion is mainly within the ranks of the so-called middle class. Peasant women all marry, and the workmen, amidst their thousand complaints, certainly do not complain that their daughters cannot find husbands. He is evidently inclined to attribute the evil mainly to an increase in luxury and vice, observing, with epigrammatic justice, that if celibacy included chastity almost all men would marry; but even he is severe on the love of luxury and show for which some women sacrifice so much. The writer in "Fraser's Magazine," on the other hand, who professes to give reasons why he, with £800 a year, is still a bachelor, boldly throws the whole blame on the women, and launches out in a tirade against them, which reads as if it had been taken from an expurgated Juvenal.

Their dress, their cosmetics, their demands for settlements, their extravagance after marriage, all come in for his unqualified censure, and he even lugs in the wedding breakfast as one of the nuisances which disinclines men to matrimony. The annual premium on the insurance which fathers usually demand often, he says, cripples a man almost through life, the £100 a year so bestowed making all the difference between plenty and discomfort, a remark which breathes the very essence of the bachelor selfishness, doubtless assumed rather than felt by the writer, but which comes out still more strongly in the following paragraph: "My £800 a year keeps me in luxury as a bachelor,—the club, the rubber, the little dinner at Richmond, the bottle of '34 claret, the opera-stall, the month at Baden Baden, are quite within my modest means; but the moment I marry, I exile myself from this easy paradise." Most people, we fancy, would feel it a luxury to know that the wives and babies were safe from the utter misery which comes on an educated household whose head has left nothing at all; but, however, this is not our topic to-day. Apparently the bachelor would not mind all these annoyances so much, the loss of luxury, of independence, of income, the wedding breakfast, and the payment to the insurance office, the weary ceremonials, and the more weary waste, if only the wife, when won, were worth having.

But he argues she is not: "Simpson, for instance, informed me confidentially, and not without a touch of pathos in his manly voice, that Araminta (who 'adored' smoking in the days of their wooing) requested him to retire to the guard's van when he mildly suggested, a week after they were married, that a cigar would not be an altogether unpleasant companion on the road to . . . "The matron now a days quite eclipses the maiden. She flirts more industriously; she waltzes more violently; she dresses more outrageously. 'Hang it!' said D——, the other day, speaking of a well-known beauty, who has not yet ceased to reign, 'she knows as much slang as a cabman, she drinks as much as a fish, only it's curacoa, she gambles like Fox and Sheridan together, she wears a dress which the French police would exclude from the *Jardin Mabille*; and it's for a jade like this that you ask me to give up my crust of bread and liberty,—my shilling whist and my pipe. Not if I know it.' D—— is a cynical Philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his sketch is not much overdrawn." This violent paragraph is the most important in the article, for it expresses, in a rough way, a feeling which seems to pervade the whole literature of the subject, a sort of disgust and antipathy for the women of this day, which breathes through all satirical literature, and underlies the most serious comments on society, and which we may see cropping out every now and then even in Punch, perhaps the only satirical paper ever established in which women were treated with nearly uniform respect, laughed with, instead of laughed at.

There is, of course, some foundation for a charge so generally brought and so long continued, and it is quite as well that the women to whom such descriptions apply should know what men really think of them, their graces, and their ways; but the general drift of diatribes like these is to prejudice men against marriage, to increase the evil of which the sagacious writer in the North British complains with so much acerbity, and, as we think, so much justice. They increase, immensely, one of our smaller social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of ascertaining what the girls they might prefer are like. The old esse of intercourse is disappearing, till men, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on the strength of an acquaintance they admit to be inadequate, on "half-room knowledge," as people who never attended a ball in their lives are magniloquently content to phrase it. They see women only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they are precisely like that in private, whether they may not be acting, or at all events concealing their true characters, a doubt which satires like that in Fraser tend strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it. For ten opportunities of easy intercourse, real conversation, true flirtation in its best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of choice.

It tries the temper as no other game does, shows figure and face under sunlight instead of false light, prohibits paint, enamel, false hair, and bare shoulders, and allows unlimited opportunity of conversation. But croquet is scarcely played in great cities, where, in the old sense, is most rapidly dying away, and where men soonest learn to be distrustful. Let the older professionals who live in great cities look round, and count up the families not related to them in which their sons are received as intimate friends, and habitually use their intimacy.

What binds a professional man to look after Frazer's "jade," when the parsonages throughout England are open to him, when county towns and country neighborhoods are swarming with unmarried women as nice, and modest, and moderate as ever they were, with more information, no doubt, and sometimes with more external pretension, but with their real characters as sound as ever? As to extravagance, the charge, even as against the "hard" class is overstretched. They are brought up to know nothing of money; their fathers never give them the slightest hint of their affairs, their husbands never talk business, and of course their demands for money become mere experimental efforts to understand through induction, the higgling of the market, how much they may spend. Women are not extravagant by instinct, but rather mean, having microscopic eyes. Let a man tell any woman alive, in close relation to him, that he has so much, and wants to save out of that, and then be as just as he can about dress, and it will not be her fault if he does not save, but his. As to the country girls, so far from being liable to the charge of extravagant wants, the very satirists who bring it allege that they run after all curates,—that is, they deliberately try to secure the most moderate establishments kept by gentlemen in England. That is the effect, comments the satirist, of superstition. Is it? Or is it rather the effect of a feeling that the curate is usually the most refined man of his set, the best educated, the one with most intellectual interests. It is not the silly women who marry clergymen mostly, nor are parsons' wives by any means the class least qualified to hold their own in society. Any man of equal culture would have an equal, or, at all events, nearly equal chance, if he tried, instead of fancying that his choice ought to be limited to the girls he meets in London assemblies, and who may be, for aught he can be certain, just those whom Fraser's essayist has sketched. Why should it be so limited? Because, the essayist will contend he must have a wife belonging to his own class, habituated to his own ways, interested in his interests, ready to live his own life. All true and thoroughly sound, descent in marriage being, eight times out of ten, a mistake; but how does all that matter to the question? Class is of no country. The women he scourges so severely have no monopoly of manner, or ease, or knowledge of the world, and are as a rule the most ignorant of created beings.

In every country the "fine ladies" are ignorant, for they study only people, not things, society, not life; but these pseudo-fine ladies never even know truths about people, are not merely unapt in conversation, but incapable of it whenever it strays beyond chit-chat. Their single special faculty is a kind of refined insolence, useful no doubt both as a weapon and a defence; but still not the strongest which can be used, not half so strong, for example, as either beauty or humor. We admit the wretched education even of the mass, an education apparently specially devised as a barrier to knowledge; but still it is improving, and they are infinitely better educated than they were a century ago, when men of good position believed music to be the only proper accomplishment for their daughters, cookery a female science, and reading a taste betraying a slightly depraved mind. Thousands, scores of thousands of Englishwomen are and will remain unmarried, who are well informed, though in a different way, as men of their own class; who read as much, study as much, and can bear their part in any conversation, on the whole, rather better.

The truth is, we believe, that while marriage is as frequent as ever it was, the growth of a taste for luxury concurring with a sudden development of opportunities for gratifying it without setting up house, have pushed back the usual age, particularly in the upper and middle classes. Census tables do not show this fully, because the habit has not reached the lower classes, who marry as they always have done, before they are twenty-one, and who outnumber the income tax-payers by some twenty to one; but it is a fact, nevertheless. Professional men marry as before, but instead of marrying at twenty-five put it off to thirty-six or forty, and then choose women at least ten years younger than themselves. This is a serious evil, no doubt, though not so serious as a disuse of marriage; but we do not see how it is to be removed by taking a particular and limited class as the pattern of the whole sex, and showing that the women who belong to it will be nuisances as wives. Very likely they will, though something might be said for them, too; but supposing they will, what has that to do with the matter, when they are not one per cent. of the eligible and the ready?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT** requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are known to be the best article.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS which may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. no10lsdAT

☞ **BUCHU.**

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

BUCHU LEAVES,	DIOSMA CRENATA.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently tonic, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary Organs. Given in the form of infusion, they act upon the coats of the stomach and bowels, and like other similar medicines, exciting sympathetic

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a kind of pain in the parts concerned in the evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, often in the decline or cessation of their functions at Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unrivaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painful Ness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposit are and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been taken. Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention and Incontinence of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Colic, or Gravel, Brick dust Deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for affected and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, arising from the following symptoms, which require no Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all cases for which it is used, and a hundred others. Given after a long standing case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, no medicine will be used in connection with

H. T. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

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And by Druggists everywhere.

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Rods, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Rolling, Condensers, Tanks, Worms, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Roofing done on the shortest notice. ja6lsd

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WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bruisers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Copper Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinned Wire, Wholesale Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my16:6sdwT

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES resulting therefrom, with Rational and Successful methods of MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief in every case. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. no6-lydawT

☞ **QUINCY A. SCOTT,**

DENTIST,

NO. 378 PENN STREET,

mh26:v92 PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

☞ **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baer, Henry Hottmann and Louis Seibert, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing Flour, Grits and Meal, at the Logan Garden Mills, Reserve township, with office at No. 109 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDENHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

SEIBERT, BAER & CO.

JOHN BAER,

HENRY HOTTMANN,

LOUIS WIEDENHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1867. 1:lt22

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Water Pitchers,
Castors, Cake Baskets,
Waiters, Meat Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers, Spoons,
Forks, Ladles,
Soup Ladles, &c.,

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not all other sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12½.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, for 25c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Wool Undershirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

☞ Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de31

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,

AT

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

de7

CLOAKING CLOTHS

AND VELVETS,

CLOSING OUT AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

All the desirable shades in

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

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Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Checks Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, D. F. C. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Hats, White Goods, Hosiery and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods, carried Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

Agents for FULLERTON'S FREE-PORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COLUMBUS BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT. S. STEPHENSON.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Consignments solicited.

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Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. de6:tf

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STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEADSTONES, TABLETS, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY PLATES, &c., &c. HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c. Designs promptly executed. PRICES LOW. my14:lydawT

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CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

o23 P. C. DUFFY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Liver Com laints. Dyspepsia. Bilious Attacks. Jaundice. Sick Head-Ache, Colds. Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND increasing demand for my ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, has induced me to make them more public, in order that their usefulness may be more extensively known, and would say to those who have tried other medicines and not experienced the relief anticipated, to try, for once, SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills yet compounded which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any other Pills meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will find a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the blood all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they free those excretory vessels which empty into the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, causing it to throw off all corrupt humors; they promote the secretion of bile, aid digestion, purify the blood, and will, in a short time, restore the body to a state of sound health.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing malady—so prevalent in our country—is caused by a want of tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are as follows: A pain or uneasiness or pressure below the sternum or breast bone, sometimes attended with a sensation of fullness, rush or heart-burn; a disposition to vomit, flushes of heat, pimples in the face, headache, constantly circulating through the whole system of nervous energy, a variable appetite; great depression of spirits, inclining to melancholy; weariness and great antipathy to exercise.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, is a sufficient indication of the presence of the disease and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions.

I attach a few of the many certificates I could give in such a form as I hope will be satisfactory; but all the certificates I could publish will not inspire half the confidence that one trial will give.

FROM DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELLVILLE, TRUMBULL Co., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Dear Sir: In my last year's additions to keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills, they sell so fast in my drug store that I have to send them. I myself prize also, with the best consequences. I find them the most efficient of any pills I have ever used. I have been troubled at times with a large amount of bile removed by so small a quantity of pills as I have found to tone and give a fresh supply immediately, as I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years. JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—DR. SARGENT—I write to request you to send me a box of your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills by mail. I have got some since I left Allegheny. I cannot do without them, they are the best medicine I ever used. I good than any other medicine I ever used. I hope you will send me down in your druggist, so that I can get them when I want. I am sure they will sell just if known. Your commission with the box will oblige yours, respectfully,

JANE WARD.

ROCK POINT, BEAVER Co., Pa., February 15, 1868.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: After suffering for two years with Liver Complaint, attended with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me immediately, and I take pleasure to recommending them to any suffering from like complaints. Very truly, yours, D. D. MORLEY.

ROCK POINT, PA., —, 1867.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I am satisfied that I owe my life to the use of your pills, before I began to use them I was going down very fast. My pain in the side was very great, and I still got worse; but when I began to take your pills I got relief, and I am now well and the doctor. I am now seventy-five years of age.

ASHBURNHAM WALKER.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills in my family for the last two years, and have found them the best medicine in use.

J. M. DEVINNY.

New Brighton, Pa., July 1, 1867.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS can be had of all Druggists—both agent and sub-agent. Be sure and call for Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills, and take no other.

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP.

An Old Preparation for the complete cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, QUINSY, PHTHISIC, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SWEATS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST.*

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP contains nothing injurious, but can be taken by the smallest infant with perfect safety. It does not dry up a cough so as to cut off quick recoveries do that are now Soothing the country, but loosens the phlegm from the lungs, and clears the Bronchial tubes, and assists its expectoration, and thus frees the lungs of all foul and relieves all pain from the chests and lungs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is a remarkable benefit to Whooping Cough, subduing it in a few minutes, and especially effecting its radical cure, and for croup it is the most prompt, efficient and reliable remedy ever yet discovered those cases taken according to the directions, saving the life of the child.

Sent by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Buy a bottle and give it a trial.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Back-ache Pills,

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

These Pills have now been before the public in this neighborhood for upwards of thirty two years, during which time they have been so eminently successful in the removal and cure of those diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., that often baffle the skill of the best Physicians. This fact is fully proved by the number of wonderful cures they have effected, in cases of long standing. A sense of duty and the urgent request of those who have used them, induce me to offer this effects of the medicine, hoping me to make it more generally known to the afflicted and to whom it may be a blessing. Believing that there is no other medicine published for these complaints that can claim so much merit, or has received from the aid of a physician, and it is a well known fact that many cases have been given up as incurable or removed from or are unable to procure the use of any other, and to all of such I say,

The disease commonly called Back-ache and by which Back-ache is generally known, is often found to exist in the aged or infirm, the inbred ous and the sedentary, in cases by obstructions to or small inflammation of the kidneys, urinary bladder, &c., and is known by a deep-seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending round the loins to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the loins down the lower extremities, or the right shoulders to the inner part of the thigh. Great difficulty in performing the evacuation of the urine, many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to undergo violent exercise in any manner, when stooping, have danger in assuming an erect position. Having had extensive opportunities for forty years of testing the virtues and efficacy of this most fine and with the advice of many physicians have exposed them to the public test, I now respectfully submit it to the public, believing that it will be given a fair trial, and from few certificates I publish are from those immediate neighborhood, and can be referred to at any time.

CERTIFICATES.

SIR—This is to inform you that I was very much afflicted with the violent pain in the back, and greatly alarmed by Mr. McClintock to take some of your Diuretic Pills, which I did, and was perfectly relieved by the use of one box. I would recommend them to all persons afflicted with the same complaint.

Mahoning County. JOHN STEWART.

DR. SARGENT—Sir: I have to inform you that I have used one box of your Diuretic Pills, prepared by your Pills. I have been taking medicine for several days from my physician without effect, being confined to bed and in great pain, but as soon as applied to you, and was told by you that I had the gravel, I took half of the pills as you directed, and experienced relief, and my daughter took the remainder, and found relief.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Feb. 1, 1867.

DR. SARGENT—I was for a long time afflicted with the gravel, and had to use the catheter to get my back, so that when I stopped down I could scarcely right myself again. I was induced to try your Pills, which cured me, and I have not felt it since. I have since given a great many away to others, who have found the same benefit.

J. WILLIAMSON.

CROWN'S BOTTOM INN.

SIR—I was for a long time afflicted with a pain in my back. I was advised by Mr. Williamson to try your Pills. He gave me some, which completely cured me. I have since obtained two boxes, and gave them to others in our town with the same effects, and if you can get me 50 dollars for them I would have paid it cheerfully.

LEWIS HUMISTON.

AKRON, OHIO.

SIR—I have been afflicted with the complaint described in your pamphlet for the last two years, during which time I have tried everything I could hear of without effect, but met with your Pills. I have now taken half a box, and want more to continue taking them, as I feel better now than I have for the last two years. I am also no doubt the next box will cure me.

C. MILLER.

ALLEGHENY.

SIR—I have been troubled with back ache for four or five years, so that at times I could not rise up or lie down without pain. I took part of a box of your pills, which relieved me at once, and I have been at perfect ease ever since. I do, therefore, confidently recommend them to others.

PETER CRUMPTION.

ALLEGHENY.

DR. SARGENT—SIR: I take this opportunity to state that your Diuretic Pills are the most effectual medicine for the back ache that I ever tried. I can confidently recommend them from experience. ALEX. McCLINTOCK.

PITTSBURGH.

Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

37 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,

And Cracker Meal.

No. 91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

de6

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 21 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss or fire exclusively.

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AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 425 and 427 CHESTNUT ST.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks.

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	JOHN WATT, Vice President.

W. J. GARLAND, Secretary.

Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and curbing of Boyd street, from Centre avenue to Reed street, in the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Regulator be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for the grading, Paving and Curbing of Boyd street, from Centre avenue to Reed street, and to let the same in the manner directed by the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 8th, 1816.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this or the above.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JAMES McMILLEN,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORSE,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja1

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE passed the 4th day of November, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Laying Down of Pipes."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City and Town Councils of the Borough of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no other Gas Company or Companies, or any of the subscribers of the Lawrenceville Gas Company, shall be allowed to enter into said borough in competition with the Lawrenceville Gas Company, unless the Lawrenceville Gas Company will furnish gas to the said borough, and the citizens thereof, at a reduction of ten per cent. on the price now or at that may at any time hereafter be charged, by any other

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

Jury trials will be resumed in this Court to-day. Following is the list for the day:

127. Wm. Bell vs. McAboy and Wright.
141. R. Forrester & Co. vs. J. F. Jennings et. al.
142. Same vs. Same.
143. H. Baldinger vs. Jeremiah Knox.
146. Joseph Patterson vs. George McPherson.
148. W. W. Wallace vs. David Becket et ux.
152. Robert Sterrett vs. Fred Schild.
153. Thos. J. Power vs. Superior Iron Co.

Common Pleas.

Jury trials will be resumed in this Court to-day. Following is the list for the day, (October list):

40 John Bortzle, vs. Frederick Hahn.
52. H. J. Clary vs. Thomas Fox.
55. Wm. Smith vs. C. Odenwelder, et ux.
56. G. W. Park vs. August Bellafelt.
57. Leopold Einstein vs. Julius Adler.
58. Forsythe, Bros. & Co. vs. Sellers, Canfield & Co.
59. Waring & King vs. Pearl Oil Refining Co.
60. Wm. Woodford vs. Adam Rush.
62. Richeson, Able & Co. vs. J. Schoonmaker & Co.
63. Fort Pitt Coal Co. vs. Shaffer & Obey.
68. G. B. Girard vs. Alois Kumpf.
67. Rees, Graff & Dull vs. Kane & Co.

Corner Loafers—New Year's Eve Doings.

A New York exchange recently mourned over fine pantomime as among the lost arts. How delighted we should be if we could include corner loafing in the same category. It might go with pantomime, for that is part of the lot. A little broad farce there is, too, and often a dismal tragedy, making altogether a "hodge podge" of dramatic horrors which can be compared to nothing but a horrid nightmare. Recently it came very near being our duty to record a crime committed by a wandering band of thieslaes. A few nights ago a number of us men, evidently influenced by Bacchus, took their stand on Union avenue, in Allegheny, about twelve o'clock, and the citizens of the neighborhood awoke with their maudlin howling of disreputable ditties far more in an Indian key. They then varied the entertainment by shooting and setting off fire crackers and racers; at length one of them fired a pistol at the house of a prominent merchant of this city, the ball passing through a window in the second story, breaking the glass, tearing the curtains and doing some damage inside. The gentleman and his wife had retired, not to rest, in this room, and fortunately were not hurt, but the consequences might have been very serious. After this exploit the roisterers left gradually, after having been engaged for nearly two hours in disturbing the peace, without interruption. We cannot blame the police, for there are but six for the whole of Allegheny, and judging by the number of loafers to be seen any day, there may have been a dozen more such disturbances in the city against which the whole police force could do nothing. The evil of corner loafing is on the increase, and nothing is being done to stop it. Citizens are in danger of losing their lives, whether they stay in or go out of an evening. A lady, even when accompanied by a gentleman, cannot walk down Wylie street, in this city, or Federal street, Allegheny, without imminent danger of hearing some coarse or ribald speech, possibly intended for her ears. There is but one self-evident remedy for these evils, and that is a police force. We have understood that Mr. Drum intends to urge the increase of the Allegheny police force, and if he is elected Mayor, and we know that Allegheny could keep forty policemen busy, and may be a few more.

A Ghost Story Sensation.

The *Leader* yesterday delighted its readers with a ghost story, which came all the way from Lawrenceville. After speaking of the mysterious apparition of a woman in black observed by somebody coming out of St. Mary's Cemetery, the nonsensical storyist goes on to state how this somebody was returning to his home after midnight, when "up before his visual organs rose a tall, majestic figure, resembling somewhat the gaunt form of a woman, but horribly spectral in outline and ghostly in detail. She came not down the avenue, or from any of the cottages that line the road on either side, but seemingly from the invisible body of the atmosphere she grew, and neither walked nor ran, but glided." And then noiselessly, the crisp snow making no noise beneath her concealed feet. Not her appearance but the manner of it thrilled the heart of the spectator, and the blood almost congealed in his veins, and whose limbs were rendered, through cold tremors, nearly unfit to bear the bulk of his body up. An attempt to rub off in an opposite direction was the next matter of nature, and gasping, panting he stood transfixed until the spectre passed him by, coming so close that he could observe the gleam of a white, bonnet, and of a white face among the sable that draped her head and body. Unable to resist the temptation he followed her with his gaze until she approached the graveyard wall. Then a film, something like a hazy vapor, enshrouded her, in which she disappeared among the tombstones. He who had been thus an unwilling spectator fled at once to a neighboring store-room, where, to an eager, superstitious crowd, he revealed all we have herein faintly described. The news of the ghostly visitant spread from lip to lip, until the entire First ward of Lawrenceville was 'alive with the intelligence."

To give it, the story, the air of truth, our neighbor goes on to say that other persons have seen that terrible form at mysterious hours. Pretty well told, but the ghost sensation business is at a discount here, where people do not partake very largely in superstitions of any kind.

Universalist Fair at City Hall.—This Fair will be continued a few nights longer. This will be hailed as good news by many persons who have been spending pleasant evenings at City Hall during the past few weeks. The managers are anxious to close the Fair as soon as possible, but as all the chances in the piano, buggy, and some other valuable articles, are not yet disposed of, they are compelled to keep open a few nights longer. This, to them, is a great task, but to many it will be a great joy, and City Hall will be crowded to-night. The grand promenade will commence at ten o'clock. Remember, more than fifty valuable articles have already been carried off by the lucky, and many more, and the most valuable, remain to be carried off very soon.

Assaulted a Boy.—George Hornberger, an ink peddler, appeared before Alderman Strain on Saturday and entered a complaint against George Cooper, a hostler in the employ of General Thomas, charging him with assault and battery. It is alleged that the accused knocked down the prosecutor, who is a small boy, breaking a number of bottles and spilling the ink. Cooper was arrested, but in consideration of the payment of damages the charge was withdrawn.

False Pretenses.—A hack driver of this city, named Samuel Golden, appeared before Alderman McMasters on Saturday and lodged an information against one Phillip Coons, charging him with false pretences. It is alleged that Coons, who is a stranger in the city, wished to "see the sights," and for that purpose hired a carriage from the prosecutor, for which he refused to pay, and warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Mayor McCarthy, who was defeated by the workingmen's party for re-election to the office of Mayor, has accepted a situation as pressman in a neighboring newspaper establishment, and will at once enter on his duties. He is independent he must feel out of office and politics, and at the side of a printing press?

Committed for a Hearing.—George Boyer was arrested by the Mayor's police on Saturday and brought before His Honor, charged by John Lafferty with the larceny of seven hundred dollars. In default of bail, Boyer was committed to jail to await a further hearing, which will take place to-morrow.

Contempt of Court.—Officer Larimer on Saturday arrested a man named M. O'Connor on an attachment issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions for contempt, in not appearing testify in the case of Commonwealth vs. against Wm. O'Neal, after having been subpenned. He was lodged in jail.

Disorderly House.—John Graham instituted legal proceedings before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward, on Saturday, against Sarah Begley, charging her with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house in his neighborhood. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer.

Larceny of Peach Butter.—Ann McHugh was charged, before Alderman Humbert, on Saturday, with the larceny of a quantity of peach butter, on oath of Mrs. Sullivan, a huckster in the city market. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, when a hearing will be had.

Larceny.—Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, committed Caspar Mengal to jail on Saturday, charged with the larceny of forty-nine dollars, on oath of Martin Ilk. He will have a hearing this morning.

Steamboat Sold.—The tow boat "Allegheny" was sold for cash on Saturday to Messrs. Phillip Deihl, John Schuney and George and Robert Moore. We did not learn the amount of the purchase money.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Sought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the Interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 4, 1865.

The return of a large amount of Five Twenty bonds from Europe, the shipment of about three millions of specie and the large short gold interest outstanding, gave rise to an uneasy feeling in Wall street, and parties in need of gold were very eager to cover outstanding contracts and lay in a sufficient supply at what is generally thought present easy rates. In addition to this, there are idle rumors afloat of an issue of greenbacks equal in amount to that retired from circulation. The very fact that speculators have to resort to such foolish rumors to influence the market in their favor is a reason more to believe that the Government will continue its policy of contraction and steady aim at an early resumption.

The bond market is dull and lower, and the return of bonds from Europe arrested the upward movement of all National issues, except Ten Forties. It was to be presumed that bonds would come back from Europe, since there were nearly two per cent. margin between quotations in Europe and New York, and the large short sales here were the best means to stop further shipments, bringing down prices here to a level with London quotations. The daily increasing war rumors from Europe will have a depressing influence on the prices of bonds, and their course is pointing downward.

The stock market is very strong, and stocks of all grade that show increasing nett receipts are eagerly bought up by capitalists of good judgement. Express shares are not much in favor, neither are Mining or Bank shares. The great rivalry between the different transportation companies has brought down those stocks to a par, and a risk exists that the one which sells at 275 per share is now selling at 115, and the dividends on the ocean steamers will materially decrease; their subsidies having ceased, they are bound to make their dividends by greater exertion and economy.

Money is easier to obtain in good standing, and there is a better disposition to accommodate parties who have a high reputation for probity, even if otherwise with limited means.

Closing New York quotations, received by P. S. S. Morris, were as follows:

Gold,	134½; 134¼, 134⅝; 8-26s, 1867, 107⅞;
1864,	105½; 1865, 106¾; Consols, 1040⅝; 10 40s, 101½; 7-30s, 104⅝.
Cleveland, Pittsburgh R. R.	85¾
Merchants Union Express	38½
Western Union Telegraph	37½
Erie R.	73¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97
Northwestern Railroad—common	68½
Northwestern preferred	85¾
New York Central	118½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30¼
Michigan Southern	86¾
Corydon	30
Quartz	1
Quicksilver	21

—The December debt statement, it is said, will not be published before the 7th inst., the day after the re-assembling of Congress. Those inquisitive correspondents, the correspondents, who divine facts in advance, say it will show about $80,000,000 in gold on hand at the beginning of the new year. Out of this are to be paid $30,000,000 to meet the interest on the public debt; the principal of the bonds of 1847, maturing on the 1st; the bonds of 1848; the semi-annual interest on bonds of 1831, and the semi-annual interest on 5-20s.

—A New York paper states that "the funds deposited by Stout, as the proceeds of the sale of borrowed stock on Saturday, and attached by his brother and other, have been reprieved by the joint lending of the stock. The total amount of losses incurred by the bankers lending the stock is about $80,000, including two amounts of $15,000, one of $10,000, and the remainder in smaller sums."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The heavy payments from the Custom-house and Treasury at the city yesterday, on account of interest, has made money more plenty than usual. As before previously reported, though the supply beyond the demand is more from the fact that the demand of the mass of borrowers is small, than that there is any increase in the volume of money. The general rates are 6@7 per cent. with occasional transactions at below 6 per cent. The street rates for prime paper is 8@10 per cent.

—Many persons will be surprised to see announced the sale by Mr. L. C. Hopkins of his interest in the dry goods business. This measure is forced by heavy losses in the sale of goods under a severe competition on a sluggish, drooping market, and is preliminary to the adjustment of affairs to meet embarrassment or failure. He has not yet been protested on his Bills Payable either here or elsewhere in the transaction of an extensive business during the past fifteen years; but in view of his original capital and present liabilities it is inevitable, and he will be at the mercy of his creditors when his bills next mature. Mr. H.'s business for years has been subjected to much gossip and criticism, mainly at the hands of his rivals, and the *"I told you so"* remark will be heard from all quarters. Both his misfortune he has the sympathy of the community at large, and earnest hopes for his speedy recovery from his embarrassment. It is not reasonable to anticipate that this disaster will produce any excitement in business circles since, during the past few months, Mr. Hopkins' course has been extensively discussed, freely criticised about by his rivals, and even unsparingly asserted by many to be more than probable. His indebtedness here is insignificant, all of it, nearly, being consecrated in New York.—*Cin. Commercial.*

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, reports money matters on that city, as follows: The New Year opens with a money market differing little from that which characterized the decline of the old one. Business for the banks was more active to-day than usual, in consequence of the resurrection of the New Year, and the regular monthly settlements between merchants and manufacturers. The demand for discounts was active and the rates ranged scarcely 20 stringent as was noticed some three or four days since. Most of the banks report a return flow of currency from the country, and deposits are picking up. Still there is no great disposition to extend discounts, and we fear that borrowers will not experience any increased ease until after the publication of the quarterly reports.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 4, 1868.

CRUDE—The market has been moderately active during the past week, and with liberal arrivals, both by river and rail, and an increased supply, the sales have been somewhat larger than usual, though prices have undergone no quotable change. There was a sale of 2000 bbls at auction to-day, "on account of whom it may concern," at 7c; and we also heard of a sale of 1000 bbls, to arrive on bulk cars, at 6¾c. There was also a negotiation pending for all this month, seller's option, at 6¾c, but as last accounts it had not been consummated. In regard to the future course of the market, there is a good deal of surmising and any number of predictions; one thing is generally conceded, however, that oil is remarkably cheap, and if there is any change at all, it must be upward. At present prices, there is no margin for either dealer or refiner, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement in the general tone of the trade until prices appreciate; indeed, it is asserted, and with good reason, too, that refined oil cannot be made and sold at present figures without the refiner incurring a loss on every gallon.

REFINED—There is no improvement to note in the general tone of the market for bonded oil, either for present or future delivery, and, compared with last week, prices have still further declined. We have reported sales, or quotations of no sales to-day, as follows: 400 bbls, on spot, at 22c; 550 for all the month, seller's option, at 22c, and 250 for same month and option, at 22c. There have been but very few *bona fide* sales during the past week, the great proportion of the transactions reported being the settlement of old contracts, and, so far as we can learn, but very few of our refiners are willing to enter into new contracts at prevailing prices, for the very good reason, that there is no margin for them, as we have already intimated. At no time in the history of the trade has refined oil been below present prices, and we are in hopes that the money matters are speedily up in the east, that a reaction is near at hand.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by river and rail, since the date of our last report, were as follows:

BY RIVER.			
Fisher & Bro.	2000	Lockhart & Frew	2500
J. Mushall	1000	H. Gattings	600
BY A. V. R. R.			
Lockhart & Frew, Mt. Pleasant Co.			604
Jas. Wilkins	120	D. Bly	165
Total			5,809
Total receipts for the week			76,541
Total receipts last week			19,682
Total receipts for the year			1,567,———
Total receipts for the year 1866			1,093,838

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Rad. Co., 2 bbls tar to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

	Dec. 30, 1867.	Dec. 23, 1867.	Dec. 30, 1866.
Flour	69,000	69,000	62,143
Wheat	707,820	741,971	654,500
Corn	449,461	366,167	388,366
Oats	420,240	398,239	194,066
Rye	21,183	21,383	117,496
Barley	150,256	148,126	330,542

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best (Sandusk, or other) Oil made, and will sell as low as any Lard Oil in the market. Our No. 2 Lard Oil, a lubricator cannot be excelled.
Refiners' fluctuating and standard brands of Carbon Oils constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 6:9.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 4, 1868.

The general markets continue dull and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. For some few articles, in consequence of scarcity, there is a good local inquiry, and that, too, at stiffening prices, but, as a general thing, the demand for all of the leading commodities is restricted mainly to supplying the immediate wants of consumers, and prices have undergone no material change.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2.55 for Red, and $2.65 for do White. Barley is scarce and in demand, and may be quoted firm at $1.65 for Spring, and $1.70@1.75 for Fall. Oats in rather better demand, there being plenty of buyers at 69c, and no sellers; sale of 400 bush to the trade at 69c; and small sales in store at 67@68c. New Ear Corn may be quoted at 90@95c; sale of 2 cars new Shelled at $1.05. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.40@1.45. We are cognizant of a trade of Oats for Rye, the former at 63 cents, and the latter at $1.45.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a fair local demand but unchanged. We now quote at $10.50@11.00 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14.50@15.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $3.25@3.50 per cwt.

BACON—Is quiet but steady at unchanged prices—11@11¼c for Shoulders; 13@13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16½@17c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is dull but unchanged at 13c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces, and 13¼@13½c in kegs.

LARD OIL—Is quoted by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1.08 for No. 1.

BUTTER—Under the influence of increased arrivals is dull and drooping; we now quote prime to choice Roll Butter at 37@40c.

EGGS—Steady but unchanged; sales at 37c to 38c.

APPLES—Steady with a steady store demand, and we can report regular sales at $3@$4½ per bbl, for fair to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand. We quote at 7@8c for Apples, and 10c to 12½c for Peaches.

HAY—Is coming in pretty freely, and the market is dull and weak with a drooping tendency; sale of 57 bales, on wharf, fair quality at $16 per ton. Loose Hay is selling from $15.00 at $15 to $22.

CRANBERRIES—Dull at $12@13.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3½.

HOMINY—Dull at $7@7½.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@1.10 per bush, and $3.25@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Cotton about ⅛c lower and decidedly less active, sales of 200 bales at 16¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts of 9882 bbls; shade firmer; moderate business in part for extra State, 9,400 bbls, at $8.75@9.35, superfine State and western, $10.15@11; extra State $9.70@12.30; extra western $9.75@12.35; choice white wheat extra do, $13.50@14.50; R. H. O $10.75@13; common to good St. Louis $12.50@16.50; good to choice extra do; closing steady; California flour dull and heavy, sales of 1,150 sacks at $12.75@13.75. Rye Flour steady, sales of 250 bbls. at $7.25@8.15. Corn meal steady, sales of 750 bbls. at $6.20 for western. Whiskey nominal. Receipts of wheat 451 bush; market firmer with moderate business doing; sales of 5,500 bushels at $2.40, No. 2 Spring at $2.45@2.50, No. 1 do. at $2.60, red Southern, $2.60, white Southern, $3.10@3.15, white California chiefly at inside prices. Rye quiet but firm; sales 900 bbls. Southern at $1.30. Barley and malt nominal. Receipts of corn 737,650 bush; a shade firmer for new with moderate business; sales of 40,000 bush at $1.38@1.40; new mixed western afloat at $1.41; old do, in store at $1.28@1.31; new yellow Southern at $1.39@1.38 for new and yellow Southern. Receipts of Oats 1,400 bushels. Oats, 1c@2c better; sales of 11,800 bush. at 85@90c, western in store, closing with buyers at the latter price. Coffee fairly active and firm; sales of 600 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; sales of 300 hhds. at 11¾@12c for Cuba, and 12½@12¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet; sales of 150 bbls of New Orleans at 70@72c. Petroleum quiet, at 19½c for crude and 25@26c for refined in bonded. Hops quiet, at 30@60c for American. Coal dull and unchanged. Leather; Hemlock sole Buenos Ayres, light weight, at 25@26c; do Buenos Ayres, light weight. Wool less active and unsettled; sales of 200,000 lbs, at $1.70@1.80 for domestic fleece. Pork quiet; sales of 1,250 bbls, at $21.12@21.18 for mess, closing at $21.18 cash; $21.25 seller January; $21.37½@21.50 for prime, and $19.75@20.00 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess for seller's option, for sale the last of February and the first half for March, at $22.62, and 250 city do for seller's option of February at $21.87. Beef steady; sales of 1,100 bbls at previous prices. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 300 bbls at $29.00@32.00. Cut Meats quiet; sales of 400 pkgs Cumberland Cut at 10½c. Cut Meats in fair demand; sales of 400 pkgs, at 8@8¼c for shoulders and 12½@13c for hams. Middles dull; sales of 300 pkgs at 11½c. Lard steady; sales of 1,400 bbls at 13¼@13½c. Butter steady; sales of 1,400 bbls at 37@46c for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $3.25@3.50 per cwt.

BACON—Is quiet but steady at unchanged prices—11@11¼c for Shoulders; 13@13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16½@17c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is dull but unchanged at 13c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces, and 13¼@13¾c in kegs.

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 134¾@134⅝.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling is firm at 110@110½, gold, for first class bills. Gold is firmer, opening at 134, and closing at 134¾@134⅝.

The exports of Specie to-day amounted to $1,482,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks are without any decided change. Coupons '81, 108¾@109; do '82, 107¾@108; do '64, 105¾@106; do '65, 105¾@106; do new, 104¾@104¾; do '67, 104¾@104¾; Ten-Forties, 101¾@101¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened buoyant and higher, subsequently declined slightly, and closed strong, with the decline recovered. Ohio, 30@30¾; Canton, 48¾@48¾; Cumberland, 35¾@35¾; Quicksilver, 45@45¾; Mariposa, 7@8; do preferred, 12¾@13; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾@37¾; Pacific Mail, 111¾@ 111¾; Atlantic, 113; New York Central rail, 118¾@118¾; Erie, 72¾@72¾; Hudson, 12 2-8; Reading, 93@93¾; Michigan Central, 86¾@86¾; Michigan Southern, 86@86¾; Illinois Central, 132@132½; Pittsburgh, 85¾@85¾; Toledo, 99¼@99¾; Rock Island, 94¾@97¾; Northwestern, 59¾@59¾; do preferred, 85¾@86; Fort Wayne, 97¾@97½; St. Paul, 48; do preferred, 64¼; Wabash, 43½; New Tennessee, 36½; Missouris, 97.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Wells Express, 46; Adams, 28¾; American, 75; United States, 28; Merchants, 28¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $249,741,257; increase, $4,879,015. Specie, $12,724,614; increase, $1,757,645. Circulation, $34,134,391; increase, 49. Deposits, $187,070,087; increase, $8,357,595. Legal Tenders, $22,111,201; increase, $1,453,269.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are more active. Smith & Parmelee, 310@330; Gregory, 495; Quartz Hill, 110; Corydon, 39; Walkill, 51@52.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts of the sub Treasury to-day were $2,289,176; for the week, $12,382,606. Payments to-day, $2,185,463; for the week, $10,267,465. Balance, $27,304,728.

IMPORTS.

Imports for the week—dry goods, $753,205; general merchandise, $4,342,377.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 4—Flour firmer; city XX, $9.50@10.25; country do., $9.25@9.50. No. 2 spring wheat firm at $2.56@2.60 for No. 3. Corn firm at 82c for new shelled. Rye firm at $1.50 for No. 1. Dreseel Hogs steady at $7.25@8.25. Receipts—1,100 bbls flour, 900 bus wheat, 400 bus oats, 1,400 bus corn; 700 dressed hogs. Shipments—3,100 bbls flour; 1,200 bus wheat; 400 bbls pork.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, January 4—Sales of Tobacco to the limit of 100 hhds, and 414 for medium leaf. Cotton is active and firm at 14½c for middling. Flour at $7.75@8. Wheat at $2.50@2.60 for new. Oats at 62@63c. Bacon, shoulders at 10c; clear sides at 13c, and bulk shoulders at 8½c. Lard at 12½c. Mess Pork at $21.50.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, January 4—Flour firm; white $14; spring $10@10.75. Wheat very firm; sales Racine club at $2.35. Corn dull; buyers offer $1.10; sellers hold at $1.12 for new. Oats nominal at 76c for western. Rye; sales 700 bush western at $1.40. Balance of No. 2 Barley dull and unchanged. Other articles nominal.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, January 4—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales of amber Michigan at $2.65, and of new at 96@98c; sales of white Canada at $2.60; all April $1.05. Oats steady; sales at 66c for No. 1 spring; 64c for No. 2. Barley quiet. Clover Seed $7. Dressed Hogs $7.50@8.50.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, at $2.60. Legal tenders, 69½@70. Point 880; Ophir 55; Hale Norcross 12,25; Clouller 130; Yellow Jacket 70; Gould Curry 350; Empire Mill 162; Imperial 255; Savage 140; Kentuck 255; Ocleman 80.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, January 4—There is some demand for Flour for export. Wheat is firm. Corn firm at $1.20@1.22 for white. Oats firm at 73@75c. Rye firm at $1.30@1.32. Provisions are unchanged.

REPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R. January 4—18 cars metals, Miller & Co; 15 do, Bryan & Caughey; 25 tes bams, J. Lippincott; 100 bbls flour, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 100 do, J. B. Doe; 100 do do, owner; 250 pigs lead, J. H. Candle & Son; 115 dressed hogs, J. P. Hamm; 1 car lumber, Fleming & Schoonmaker; 1 do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do, W. Miller; 25 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 40 do do, Munhall & Wagner; 39 do do, Mellon, Scott & Co; 35 do do, McFarland & Son; 1 car barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 1 do do, Z. W. Wainright; 1 car bone ore, J. S. Dilworth; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 9 head thoroughbred cattle, Wm. Bingham; 1 do do, McBane & Arjer; 48 bbls dry apples, 12 do do peaches, 5 do eggs, Voigt & Co; 1 safe door, Burke, Darragh & Co; 35 do do, McFarland & Son; 1 car hay, Carter, McGrew & Co; 6 rolls leather, G. N. Hoffstott; 15 sks flaxseed, Reamer & Harper; 1 car lumber, Wm. Bingham; 1 do do, Kell & Ritchart; 15 do oats, 25 do rye, J. Klingensmith; 4 cars metals, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & Gleal.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R. January 4—1 car hay, McHenry & Hoob; 10 do, Herron and Marchand; 1 do do, H. Schelbach; 2 do do, Grain Elevator; 12 hides, G. L. & J. Wilson; 4 car cattle, 19 do sheep, Wm. Orr; 26 do barley, Fransenheim, Millar & Co; 18 do barley, Walker, Gee & Co; 2 tax wine, S. Kidd; 15 tax hay, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Hays & Sons; 1 car corn, M Steel & Son; 4 cars wood, D. M. Gates; 1 car lumber, Elevator; 1 car bulk shorts, S. H Floyd & Co; 21 dressed hides, G. N. Soffstott; 1 car metal, Minick & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 4—190 sks barley, G. Seidle; 24 do do, J. Kaufer; 11 do oats, J. Done; 1 car hay, Stewart & Langenheim; 200 sks flaxseed, McS Stevens; 4 dressed hogs, S. Dyer; 50 bbls to sks flour, S. C. Mc Masters; 100 bbls flour, R. & A. Carson; 1 car staves, J. M. Memphill; 250 pigs lead, Beamer, Bauman & Co.

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